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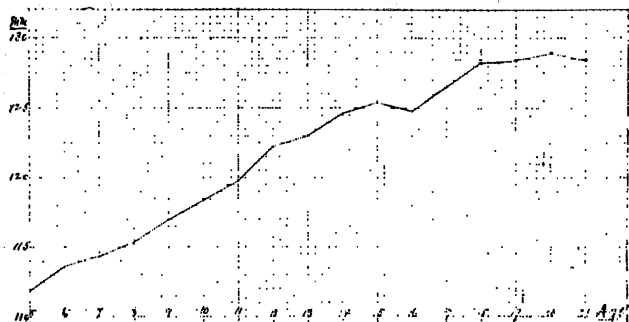
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proached it. From the fifth to the tenth year inclusive the growth is somewhat slow, about 6.5 millimetres in all, but for the next four years, the period of adolescence, the growth is 6.2 millimetres. From the fourteenth year on there is very little advance, the maxi-



mum seeming to be reached at about 128 millimetres in the twentieth year.

On comparing this growth with that of the male face some differences are noticeable. The male face is, with perhaps a single exception, larger for the same period of life and for the same years:

Millimetres.	Age in Years.																
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21+
100-101	1																
102-103				1													
104-105	1		2	1													
106-107	2	4	2	3		2											
108-109	3	4	2	4	3	1											
110-111	6	14	9	8	6	4	4										
112-113	8	13	20	12	9	5	5	3	1	3							
114-115	9	10	16	13	14	16	12	4	4	1							
116-117		10	15	9	19	18	15	13	6	1		1					
118-119	1	5	13	18	14	25	22	14	10	6	1	1			1	1	1
120-121		1	4	8	11	23	18	14	16	9	5	2	1	1	1		2
122-123				7	3	15	19	18	13	14	8	4	1		1	3	2
124-125	1			1	4	5	14	22	20	18	9	8	2	3	4	3	5
126-127					3	3	6	11	15	15	10	3	2		4	7	5
128-129						1	5	5	4	7	9	3	2	2	6	3	3
130-131					1			4	6	5	2	1	1	4	6	3	4
132-133						1		1	3	3	1		1	1	3	2	6
134-135								2	1	3	1	1		1	1	2	5
136-137										2					2	1	
138-139								1								1	
140-141																	
142-143																1	
Totals.	32	61	82	84	86	119	115	112	99	87	46	24	10	12	29	27	33
Averages.	111.9	113.6	114.3	115.3	117.0	118.4	119.7	122.3	123.0	124.6	125.4	124.7	126.5	128.2	128.4	128.8	128.4

it appears to grow more rapidly and continues to grow later in life. Massing the cases after twenty, the advance is seen to be far beyond the breadth attained at nineteen, rising to about 138 millimetres. At about nine years the two types approach very near, and it is not at all unlikely that, as found in the case of height by Bowditch in Boston and Peckham in Milwaukee, the female face may for a short period become the broader. Further investigation will be required to determine this point, the present investigation having been made on not more than twenty-five hundred persons, including both sexes.

GERALD M. WEST.

Clark University, Worcester, Mass., June 18.

BOOK-REVIEWS.

The Evolution of Marriage and of the Family. By CH. LETOURNEAU. New York, Scribner. 373 p. \$1.25.

AMONG the distinguished French students of sociology, Professor Letourneau has long stood in the first rank. He approaches the great study of man free from bias and shy of generalizations. To collect, scrutinize, and appraise facts is his chief business. In the volume before us he shows these qualities in an admirable degree. The subject is one of the most vital in social dynamics, for the relation of the sexes is the foundation of primitive society, and on primitive rests and grows all higher social development.

He dismisses as unfounded the extravagant views of McLennan, Lubbock, and our own countryman, Morgan, who would identify primitive marriage with sexual promiscuity. Here, as elsewhere, his opinions are based not merely on the facts of ethnography, but on numerous analogies drawn from the higher orders of the animals inferior to man: for Letourneau holds, along with all other leading ethnographers, that in the senses and emotions man reveals no other distinction above the beast than one of degree, nowhere one of kind; and to understand the motives and customs of the savage state, more is learned from the brute than from the civilized man.

His range of comparison covers all races and extends over all conditions of society. At the close of his attractive pages he ventures to forecast the future of the institution of marriage. He believes that it will be a merely civil contract, monogamous in character, easily contracted, and freely dissolved by simple mutual consent of the contracting parties. Something very near this is already the case in the more enlightened of the Swiss cantons and of the United States. The utmost facility of divorce, with proper guarantees for the interest of the parties concerned,—children and parents,—is the condition to which this work, as well as other unprejudiced studies of the marital relation, unfailingly point.